WASHINGTON

Change in the Juban Policy of the A aministration.

Vig orous Action to be Instituted by Scoretary Fish.

The National Honor to be Promptly Sustained.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Confirmation of Bailey, Barlow and Other New York Appointments.

Discussion on the San Juan Treaty.

Senator Anthony Defending the Rhode Island Family.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1869. Secretary Fish Abandons His Conservatism-Prompt and Decisive Measures to Be Pur Towards Spain-The Honor of the Flag

Secretary Fish, after all, seems determined to purthe correct course in regard to the protection the rights of American citizens abroad, and particurly respecting those cases growing out of recent courrences in the vicinity of Cuba. While there is oubt that he has expressed heretofore very erate views, still there is just as little doubt that honor to be lowered. While he does not believe in hasty action in the absence of full information, yet when all the facts are in ositive assertion of the national dignity, there is rages and insults to our flag prove to be founded will demand reparation promptly. Applying this to the case of the Lizzie Major, it is said he will demand that the two passengers be not only surrendered without delay, but further ch they were taken, or some other American el, and that the American flag at the same time uted by the Spanish man-of-war; further, he they are so stated to be by good authority, Mr. Pish, after all, will only be responding to the pular wish. The Secretary of State has replied to stain Campbell's claim for redress in the matter of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, stating that tion before the Admiralty Court, under the demand on before the Admiraty Court, under the demand f the British government; but that whatsoever sight be the result thereof, he might rest assured rights of its citizen

A Busy Day in the Senate-Collector Bailey

tracted, lasting until nearly half-past four o'clock More real work was accomplished in the way of con-firming nominations than has been done on any day of the present session. The first business taken up Senator Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee, commenced by calling up the case of Collector Bailey, nominated for the Thirty-second but it did not amount to anything, and he was firmed. The Senate then took up the San Juan treaty, and Senator Howard, of Michigan, proto deliver a carefully prepared speech it. An effort was made to have the injuncof secresy removed so as to allow Howard to to grant the request. No other speeches were made. fate as the Alabama claims treaty; or, if not absolute rejected, it will, in all probability, be postponed until

and Incapable Caudidates Proposed for Im-

portant Missions.
The Committee on Foreign Relations had another session to-day, at which the foreign nominations were further discussed. It was finally agreed to ford, Minister to Spain; Nelson, Minister to Mexico; Rublee, Minister to Switzerland, and Howard, Min-Rublee, Minister to Switzeriand, and Howard, Minister to China. Nothing was done with J. Russell Jones, Pile and the other lesser lights. The action of the committee on these is still uncertain. Every fresh examination shows more clearly the unfiness of the majority of them for the places to which they aspire. The committee is gradually getting light on the querry, who is J. Russell Jones? nominated for the Belgian mission. It appears that he is one of E. B. Washburne's pets, from Galena. Washburne had him appointed United States Marshal for the Northern district of lilinois in the beginning of Lincoin's administration, which place he has shal for the Northern district of initios in the organ-ning of Lincoln's administration, which place he has held ever since. The committee do not regard him mortified to find that the majority of these unfit foreign nominations were made at the instance of Washburne, without consultation from any other quarter. What will be done with them is not yet apparent, but it is expected that the President will withdraw several of them and replace them by

gradually growing stronger and has lost nothing by the industry of the friends of Dan Sickles, who were earnestly at work to-day to defeat the ex-Minister to Brussels. His chief supporters are Sumner and Anthony; outside of these he does not appear to have much strength. One Senator to-day denounced him as a snob; another was heard to say that San-ford's chief diplomatic ability consisted in his choosford's chief diplomatic ability consisted in his choosing and sending nice presents to Senators and their wives and daughters; a third swore that if a soldier like Sickies could not have the mission to Spain a fop like Sanford should not have it—at least by his vote. Altogether Sanford will have a tough time getting through. The statement in a New York evening paper that General Sickies was a participant in the plot, so called, of getting up the Ostend convention, is not correct. There is the very best authority for saving that General Sickies had no more to do with the getting up of that Convention than any other subordinate memof that Convention than any other subordinate mem-ber of the American legation in London at that time, and the Post must be very poorly informed on the secret history of that Convention to make any such statement. Even Mr. Buchanan went with

There is some doubt about the case of John S. Cartisle, of West Virginia, nominated as Minister to sweden. Caritisle's political record is not clear and the committee have not concluded to report favora-bly upon him. It is argued that he is not an original Grant man and only came out for the republican party at the last moment, when he saw success was assured. He is supported, however, by at least one of the Senators from West Virginia, and it is whisgain between Senator Boreman and himself. The story is that Carlisie, who has considerable inducace

tn West Virgi^{*}, ia, agreed to help elect Boreman Senator provieted he (Carlisle) got a foreign mission.

Cho*, ries E. Delong, who was nominated to-day as M*.nister to Japan, is an active politician from Nevada. He was the opponent of Senate. Nye, in the late Senatorial contest in that Sate, and, according to Nye's account, used anything but honorable means to accomplish his object. If Nye can prevent it he will hardly get to Japan this year. His

The President's Military Staff Provided For. Nearly all of Grant's old military staff officers who want civil positions have now been provided for. General Badeau was sent in to-day for Assistant Secretary of Legation at London. There is some surprise that he should accept so small a place, but it is understood that he takes it with a view of being able to complete some literary labors in which he is

Nominations by the President.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of L. Near, Consul at Port Sarnia, and Hugo Hide-

Confirmations by the Senate

Moneys-Wm. Morgan, Little Rock, Ark. on, Miss.; J. L. Moser, Ironton, Mo.; E.

The following resignations have been received:-The following resignations have been received:
Abraham Curry, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at
Carson City, Nevada; T. M. Luther, melter and reiner at
the same place; D. W. Raich, assayer at the eame place; B.
P. Cheroville, of Virginia, Consui at Canton.

Changes in the Treasury Department.
It is understood that the Second Comptroller John

M. Broadhead, of the Treasury Department, will shortly resign. John D. Defrees, late Superin-tendent of Public Printing, will probably be appoint ed. C. P. Blackmer, of Connecticut, chief of the Division of Back Pay and Bounties of the Treasury Department, was removed yesterday. He was a candidate for Second Auditor. Removal of Treasury Clerks.

About 100 persons, mostly ladies, were removed from the Register's office yesterday. At least that many more will be removed. Two hundred male clerks will probably be removed before the end of the present week. No appointments are being made in the places thus vacated.

Weekly Customs Receipts.
Customs receipts for the week ending April 10:-
 Customs receipts for the week ending April 10:—
 \$661,43

 Boston.
 \$661,43

 New York.
 \$,003,207

 Philadelphia
 231,118

 Ratitmore.
 191,336

 San Francisco.
 134,240
 Total......\$5,121,309

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Samuel J. Randall against Judge Lin-coin F. Brigham, who debarred the former from practice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, It is held that judges are not hable to suits by private individuals for their judicial acts, as such prosecutions would interfere with the dignity and duties

of courts. The judgment of the court below was af-Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Odd Fellow-

ship.

It was stated at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the District of Columbia last night that President Grant has issued an order directing the heads of departments to give leave of absence to all clerks and other employes who desire to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Philadelphia.

The National Academy of Sciences.

The National Academy of Sciences met in public session at twelve o'clock M. to-day, Professor Henry in the chair. Professor Pierce made some remarks touching the paper read on Wednesday morning by Professor Lesley, in which the theory of the shrink-age of the earth was brought forward. The geological evidences of this shrinkage, as pointed out by Professor Lesley, are so strong as to lead him to inquire whether or not the cooling of the planets were directly affected by this shrinkage. He thought it was, and proceeded to litustrate his remarks by diagrams. In concluding, Professor Pierce stated that this was a new evidence introduced by means of geological investigations in proof that the time of the rotation of the earth had decreased even within historical recollection. The first paper on tidal researches was read by Professor

paper on tidal rainfail, in which the amount and phenomens of rainfail at Greenwich and Philadelphia were compared. Dr. Walcott Gibbs, of Cambridge, one on the products of the alkaline nitrites upon uric acid and its derivatives. Professor Pierce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, on inversion in algebra, upon which remarks were made by Professor Alexander, of Princeton, and Dr. Craig, of the Surgeon General's Office, read a paper on a mode of examination of potable waters.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

EXTRA BESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1869. The Senate was called to order at noon, and after prayer and the reading of the journal Mr. Anfavor of Mr. Morrill, and from his seat on the floo

THONY, the President pro tem., vacated the chair in favor of Mr. Morrili, and from his seat on the floor spoke as follows:—

Mr. President—Before the Senate proceeds to the regular business of the day I desire to interpose an act of justice. It will be remembered that a few days ago certain persona of respectable standing private citizens, my constituents—were assailed in this cnamber in an extraordinary manner—considering that the assault was made by one of their own Senators. I may say an unprecedented manner. I spoke some words in reply in vindication of the honor of khode island—in defence of the sacred memory of the dead and the reputation of the living men among them—those to whom I have referred. This a sault was not confined to those vague generalities which it is discoult to answer because it is almost im, ossible to define. It contained, at least, one specific, positive, definite allegation that the persons accused had proposed to enter upon a conspiracy for enriching themselves at the expense of their fellow citizens; for arranging their business in such a manner as to insure and enlarge their own prosperity, but breaking the others engaged in the same business—a charge which, although defining nothing prohibited by statute, is so abhorrent to all sense of fairness, so damaging to honest reputation, as not to be lightly made, and never to be credited except on ample proof or open confession. A charge made in this chamber has a peculiar significance and a peculiar effect. It does not die upon the air with the breath that utters it. It is placed upon record; it is spread upon the pages of the Congressional Globe. It passes into history. The Senate has high privileges; sprivileges essential to its dignity and its inviolability; privileges guaranteed by the constitution that are acknowledged and respected by the people, and that are sometimes liable to abuse upon the foor. And others, not entitled to seats in this chamber, have privileges, which, although not defined by statute nor protected by the chamb

hem. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and adjourned at half-past

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Court of the United States to-day, as follows:-

Court of the United States to-day, as follows:—
No. 137. The United States, plaintiff, vs. John
Kirby et al.—Certificate of division of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court of the United
States for the district of Kentucky. Mr. Justice
Field delivered the opinion of the court, answering
the question certified in the negative. This suit involved the obstruction of detention of United States
mails, the carrier having been arresied on a criminal
charge. The Court heid that while the law provided
for cases of wiful detention or obstruction, it did
not prevent the arrest of a supposed criminal, it not
being contemplated that the temporary detention of
the mails should interfere with the course of justice
in a criminal case.

The Blair election case was continued for advisement.

No. 141. Samuel H. Randall, plaintiff in error, vs. Incoin F. Brigham, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 161. Ellen Kelly, appellant, vs. Ellen Owen et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 142. John G. Cock, appellant, vs. Charles Izard.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 150. James W. Finley, appellant, vs. Thomas M. Izett et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Iowa. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 151—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs.

Entret et al.—Appearing the Chront Court of the Christ Court of the Christ Court of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 151—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Adison R, Gilmore in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court and remanding the cause for a venive facius an novo.

No. 131—William B. Morris, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Shrimer et al. In error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Plinnois. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 130—Albert G. Ewing et al., plaintiff in error, vs. W. H. Howard in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 145—Edward A. Biunt, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Bates in error, to the Supreme Court of Alabama. Mr. Justice Nelson announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause with costs.

No. 134—The United States & rel. Henry Amy, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Burlington in error to the Lircuit Court of the United States for the District of lowa. Mr. Chief Justice Chase announced the decision of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, remanding the cause, with directions to sustain the demurrer of the relator.

No. 163.—Josiah Morris et al., claimants of 120 baies of cotton, appellants, vs. The United States, Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Court, remanding the cause for in their proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the sourt, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause for in their proce

case to stand continued to the first Friday of October next for oral argument.

No. 440.—Alex. McDonald et al., paintiff in error, ys. The United States in error, to the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. On motion of Mr. Aston, Assistant Attorney General, ordered that the judgment of the said District Court be reversed. No. 457.—Seymour Stephenson et al., planniff in error, vs. Albert Ives et al., in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Hilmols. On motion of Mr. Peck, of counsel for the defendant, ordered by the court that this writ of error be dismissed with costs.

Adjourned until the first Monday in October next.

SPRAGUE.

Our Correspondents-His Opinion of is Crazy, Like all Great Reformers—He is not After the Presidency, but if He Got it Would Give Office Hunters

condent, as in duty bound, paid his res o him yesterday afternoon at his splendld residence, on the corner of Sixth and E streets. He admires the Herath, and the correspondent thereof had no trouble in gaining ready access to him, though he waived an interview with most other conversation. His house, of which his father-in-law, Chief Justice Chase, is a joint occupant, is one of those roomy European style of residences, with a wide hallway and all sorts of apartments np and down stairs adapted to the needs of a refined and luxurious family. The furis of the richest kind and distributed one of nature's own noblemen. We found the senator from Rhode Island in his study, reclin ing before the fire, wrapped in a loose and well-worn dressing gown, and apparently lost in thought beyond hope of awakening. The study ap-peared in itself a study, with all kinds of curious traps lying around loose. Books on top of Bohe-mian vases, wonderfully carved paper knives, odd looking ink bottles, pen wipers, and a host of other articles of stationery on the mantel piece, on the narble top washstand, on the writing table and on the floor. Books and pamphlets everywhere, and the NEWYORK HERALD spread out to throw a flood of light over all. General Halsted sat at the table driving away with a pen. Near the Senator's chair stood a small tray-holder, laden with the abstemious fare of student, consisting of coffee minus milk and toast

We took a long look at the Senator's face to see it

we could find therein any trace of the malady called craziness, which his enemies conveniently attribute to him. There was none in the eye at least, and the other features are not generally known to offer any Sprague looks old on near acquaintance. He has a slightly dashed with dimness that necessitates the the mails should interfere with the course of justice in a criminal case.

No. 144. John E. Reeside, appellant, vs. the United States.—The facts are, briefly:—Reeside had a contract for carrying mails in Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, in 1899, 1860 and 1861, at \$65,000 a year. The law authorized the Fostmaster General to curtail or discontinue the service; but, owing to the scession movements, the Postmaster General ordered a suspension only of the service, though the contract asked for a discontinuance, for the reason that if the scrvice was merely suspended and he held responsible he would be obliged to keep his teams, &c., in reserve at large expense. The suspension of the court, reversing the judgment of the court of Claims and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a judgment for the plaintiff in conformity to its opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Court of Claims and remanding the cause, with directions to enter a judgment for the plaintiff in conformity to its opinion.

No. 143. Cornelius K. Garrison, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims, General Butler had made arrangements for a supply of the service with the court of claims, General Butler had made arrangements for a supply of the court of the whole world and the finite powers of expression vouclassfed to man were wholly inadequate to represent its immensity. Therefore it is that he assistates as he speaks and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that he assistates and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that he assistates and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that he assistates and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that he assistates and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that he assistates and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that he accitates and his eye jmoves troublously as are its immensity. Therefore it is that nanic with the image of immorial trith. A mild mannered man is the Senator from Rhod Island; not timid, not diffident in asserting his opinions, and ridiculously indifferent to the criticism of the whole world and the world's wife combined. He has one of the elements of greatness—tonacity. Those who suppose he intends to subside, quit the busy stage and retire for ever from the living drama after startling his audience with one or two spoken pieces, are worldly mistaken. He has but fairly commenced, and as samson, by a vigorous tand persistent application of an assinine jawbone to the heads of the Pullistines, made everlasting smash of that unhappy community, so shall Sprague, going forth on the war path with the club of truth in one hand and the State of Rhode Island in the other, spread terror among the tribes of money shysters and Shylocks.

"I have been to New York," observed the Senator, "I have been to New York," observed the Senator, and if the people want more they shall have them—a million for that matter must be printed. I do not think my money could be better spent, it will go for the instruction and enlightenment of my countrymen, who want both these things badly. A silent, sure and fearful weight is crushing them to the earth and they do not know it, but they feel vaguely that their life blood is ebbing fast; that their substance is decaying, dying, meiting away; but as long as I think I know the cause and the cure I am not going to sti down, fold my arms and let the country go to the devil. If I felt like acting such a coward's part, I would much prefer leaving the country forever, and my means are ample enough to make life pleasant in whatever foreign land I might go to. Look here," he exclaimed, pointing to a long row of bundes on the mantelpiece, "there are letters from every part of the nation, from men of all parties and all conditions, asking for copies of my late specenes. Just run your eve over one of these bandles, "he continued, handing us by an earnest request in a Summer lacousin, to "

it is safe to say, will meet a better and less unctuous fate.

"Weil, Senator," said we, "the workingmen of washington call upon you to might. What will you have to say to them?"

"There it is," he repiled, pointing to seven or eight pages of manuscript which General Halsied, a gentleman with an iron gray mustache as large as a cataract, was diligently engaged in copying.

"Does that complete the series of your speeches, Governor?" we asked, using his titles afternately for the sake of variety.

"Yes, sir; that's the first series complete. I have got the Senate now, sure. I have got 'em' yes, sir, I have got 'em' right so," saying which the Senator laughed grindly, aled up his hand and gave an ilinstration by douoing up his fingers of the firm hold he had on the entire body of the United States Senate.

Senate.

"Got Anthony, too, I suppose?"

"Yes, Anthony and the whole caboodle. Got 'em in a tight place, too, They have no mercy to expect from me." in a tight piace, too. They have no here, to experience me, senator, what has been the demeanor of the members towards you recently."

"Wen, before this recent occasion of my speaking in the Senate these fellows treated me as it is was a tuppy dog to be stocked around and paid no attention to. If they wanted any layors from me they

was only one case out of many. Suppose this claim was passed, these settlers would have been made the victims of some unscrupulous rascal, with friends in Congress to share his plunder."

"Had you any brakes to put down in the Committee on Chaims," we inquired.

"Yes," he replied; "there's another committee that people know nothing about. Claims of the vilest character come in there and need careful watching to prevent them from going out with an endorsement. But I can't give my attention to everything. The subject on which I am now engaged is enough for any one man."

"People say, Governor, that they do not comprehend exactly what you are driving at. Some insiniate that you are inding for the Presidency; others, that you want to cut loose from your party, and still more state in downright terms that you are crazy," "Hold on!" exclaimed the Governor; "let me answer the last charge. Yes—I am crazy—crazy, as every reformer has been since the beginning of the world. Because I refuse to follow in the rots of that set calling itself the Senate of the United States the cry is raised at onee, 'Oh! Sprague is crazy.' I will let them know before long exactly now crazy I am. I am not bidding for the Presidence either. If it were offered to me to-morrow I should only take it on conditions of being at liberty to kick out of the White House every office seeker that dare come into it. Not a man should be appointed under me to office because he was this man's friend or char man's supporter. I would have an incorruptible board of examineers for every office under the government, it. Not a man should be appointed under me to office because he was this man's irried or that man's supporter. I would have an incorruptible board of examiners for every office under the government, and no man should be appointed unless he showed the proper capacity to fill it. I would disregard party altogether, and put only the best men in the nation in places of trust, but as I know such a condition of things can never be attained, the Presidency is not my ambition. Neither am I about to cut loose from my party and attach mysalf to the democratic. Both as parties are rotten but I intend to build up alnew party, in which noitties will have ittle to do. My party will have for its one grand principle the reform of our finances, the rendering of money cheap, the reduction of taxation, the elevation of the working classesthe protection of labor, the improvement of our cotton, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests—in short, the making of this country realiy great, strong and prosperous. All your take about the nigger, nigger suffrage, State rights, women's rights, robels, and so forth, is only fit for these old grannies in Congress. Where is our shipping at this

great, strong and prosperous. All your task about the nigger, nigger suffrage. State rights, women's rights, robels, and so forth, is only fit for these old grannes in Congress. Where is our shipping at this moment? Who of those men pestering our ears all the time about reconstruction, rebeis, niggers, and so forth, has ever lifted his voice in favor of the broken down commerce that was once our pride and glory? I tell you, sir, these men would drive this country headlong to the devil in their grood for power. This country to-day is intrinsically weaker than any on the face of the globe, not excepting Mexico. Now, let me explain; but itself the enlighten you upon the purpose of the speech, the opening one of the late series I made in the Senate. It was necessary I should draw the attention of the people to Congress to invite greater attention to the speech I made upon the finances and the bill offered in connection therewith. I began by skirmissing, my objective point being the freasury—the great national curser My scheme was no hurriedly considered affair. For three years I have devoted my mind exclusively to this subject, and you will find, if I am mad, there was some method in my madness, after all. You-saw how that first speech awakened a thrill of interest throughout the nation. There is some of the evidence (pointing to the bundles of letters). Now, if I had made my propositions. I hold that the Treasury is the root of our present evils. Forty millions of dollars, we will say, are received there this month. This money comes out of the pockets of the people. One man whose taxes are large has perhaps to borrow the money is carried in his propositions. I hold that the Treasury is the root of our present evils. Forty millions of dollars, we will say, are raceived there this month. This money comes to the pockets of the people. One man whose taxes are large has perhaps to borrow the money is carried, is declared scarce. When money is carried in the market at a fow made and the money becomes abundant, and these Money is entirely too dear. The cotton planters at the South pay almost twenty-five per cent for the capital to work their plantations. England is the chief market for cotton, but she is every year extending her purchases in India and Egypt, and finally by manipulating the markets she will damage our cotton interests at the South Irretrievably. Agricultural interests suffer in the same manner from this dearness of money. England will after awhile buy less of our agricultural staples. Capital is too dear, the cost of transportation too high, the taxes too many and too crushing for our farmers. Same way with the manufacturing interests. Twonty years ago our firm in Rhode Island was one among twenty little ones, now we have the whole field to ourselves; but then we crushed out the others and are now engaged fighting the big fellows, until finally New England will have nothing but a small aggregation of enormous monopolies wielding a power dangerous to the State and to the liberties and happiness of the people. But think of all that money that goes into the Treasury being committed to the charge of a boy, formerly a secretary of mine, whereas in Europe the most responsible men in the community are invariably selected for the duty of receiving and looking after the public funds. The Treasury, above all things, should be jealously guarded, and all its incomes and expenditures scrutinized with exceeding care.

"Who are these people in Rhode Island you alluded to recently in your onslaught on Anthony?" we inquired.

"Brown and Ivers," replied the Senator. "They belong to that class of capitalists that are the bane and the burden of the country. They have Anthony for a champion. They hold him, body and breeches, and make him perform all their dirty jobs."

"That's pretty hard on Anthony."

"No: no thaif hard enough, That whoie State is in the hands of these men. Now, out of that big bundle of applications for my speeches, only two come from my State. The truth is unpaintable and they don't want to hear it."

"Well, Gove

Here we base the Senator good afternoon, with a farting word of encouragement to fight it out on that line if it took him till the return of spring.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

to the command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Surgeon John Paul Quinn and Sailmaker J. C. Herbert ordered to the Saratoga. Captain John Guest, relieved from temporary duty, and ordered to return to his regular duties at the Portsmouth (N. Lieutenant Commander C. A. Majker, detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Hydraulic Office, at Washington, D. C. Surgeon C. J. Cleborne and Sammaker Samnel W. Taten are detached from the Saratoga and placed w. Taten are detached from the Sarafoga and piacod on waiting orders. Major G. R. Graham, of the Marine Corps, redeved from duty at headquarters and detailed for recruiting service, and will be relieved at the barracks here by Capitain Charles Haywood.

The resignation of Second Assistant Engineer F. H. Raines-dere is accepted.

The United States steamship Portsmouth (third rate) arrived out the town of Palma, Grand Canary (sland, on Marca 3, from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. All work.

In accordance with the Instructions of Secretary Borie, of the Navy, received by Admiral Godon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the United States screw sloop-of-war Moshoiu (second rate), armament tair-teen guns, was yesterday taken on the dry dock. he Moshoin is to have her keel deepened, and will,

it is thought, then be put in readiness for sea. She is a new vessel, and a sister ship to the Contoocook, flagship of Admiral Hoff in the West Indies. The Mosholu has never been to sea, but has been lying in ordinary, housed over, at the yard since she was built, about a year ago.

The salung frigate Sabine was floated out of the dock on Wednesday last, and is now lying under the shears. Her masts are being taken out for the purpose of repairing them.

The saratoga, naval apprentice ship, is lying off the buoy at the Navy Yard. She will sail about Tuesday next, on her summer cruise, for the West Indies.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders, No. 34, from the headquarters of the army, make the following assignments of offi-cers composing the Inspector General's department, and officers herein named whose stations are their present commanders and will proceed to and General J. A. Hardie, Inspector General of the Mil-tary Division of Missouri; Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Davis, Assistant Inspector General of the De-partment of Missouri; Brevet Brigadier General James Totten, Assistant Inspector General of the Military Division of the South; Lieutenant Colonel R. Jones Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the South; Brevet Major General A. Baird, Assistan Inspector General of the Department of Dacotah Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector General of the Military Division of the Pacific.

of their troops and posts in person; but when this is impracticable they can order special inspection the provisions of General Orders No. 87 of 1868 The following order is published:—

Commanding officers of troops occupying the regniar forts built by the Engineer Department will permit no photographic or other views of the same to be taken without the permission of the War

The following General Order has just been issued:

The following General Order has just been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 37.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJULANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, APIL 15, 1860. The pay districts as heretofore organized are discontinued. Hereafter the officers of pay districts except those retained for duty at the Paymaster General's Office, will, like other staff officers, he assigned to military divisions, departments or districts, and be subject to the orders of the commanders thereof. As necessary to the safe deposit and distribution of the funds depots of the pay department are established at the following points, viz.—New York, New Orleans, St. Louis and San Francisco. Officers assigned to the charge of the depots shall also perform the duties of chief paymasters on the staff of the commanders of the military divisions in which their respective depots are located, and will be stationed at the depots not necessarily the division headquarters. Chief paymasters of military depots and districts will be attached to the department of district headquarters and, unless otherwise ordered, stationed there. They shall under the depots and districts will be attached to the department of district headquarters, and, unless otherwise ordered, stationed there. They shall, under the direction of the commanders, have the control of all the paymasters and be responsible for the paymen of all the troops in their respective departments of districts. The Paymaster deneral, in conformily with this order and the laws and regulations governing the subject, is charged with all necessary in structions to his subordinates in reference to the supply and distribution of funds for the payment of the army and all other things pertaining to the financial duties of his department and the accountability of its officers. In these and all other matters having relation specially to the inner all administration of the pay department, the correspondence and orders between the Paymaster General and his subordinates, and between the Division Department and district chiefs and their subordinates, will be direct, and all other correspond

Kenzie, paymaster, Mainan G. Moore, paymaster, and George W. Candee, paymaster; Major David Taylor, paymaster.

Department of New York.—Brevet Brigadier General Henry Prince, chief paymaster; Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Leslie, paymaster; Brevet Lieuteuant Colonel John P. Bruz, paymaster; Henry B. Reese, paymaster; Brantz Mayer, paymaster; and John C. Walker, paymaster.

Department of California.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Woods, chief paymaster; Thomas H. Halsey, paymaster; Charles J. Sprague, paymaster; James H. Nelson, paymaster; Colonel Charles W. Wingard, paymaster; Samuel Dana, paymaster, and Robert Morrow, paymaster.

Department of the Cumberland.—Brevet Lieute-Department of the Cumberland.—Brevet Lie

Robert Morrow, paymaster.

Department of the Cumberland.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonels George L. Febeger, chief paymaster;
William Smith, paymaster, and Frank M. Etting,
paymaster.

Department of the South.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonels David Taggart, chief paymaster; James W.
Nichols, paymaster; James P. Canby, paymaster;
Israel O. Dewey, paymaster, and Thomas S. Allison,
paymaster.

oneis David Taggart, chief paymaster; James W. Nichols, paymaster; larael O. Dewey, paymaster, and Thomas S. Allison, paymaster.

Department of the Lokes.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Pratt, chief paymaster.

Department of Louisiana.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonels Simeon Smith, chief paymaster; Justus Steinberge, paymaster; Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, and John W. Smith, paymaster.

Department of Dacotah,—Brevet Lieutenant Colonels Charles T. Larned, chief paymaster; Robert C. Walker, paymaster; Yalontino C. Hauna, paymaster; R. D. Clarke, paymaster, and Dwight Bannister, paymaster.

Department of Alaska.—Brevet Brigadier General George P. Thrie, chief paymaster:

Department of Alaska.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonels W. R. Gibson, chief paymaster; William P. Johnson, paymaster, and James R. Mears, paymaster.

District of New Mexico.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William B. Rochester, chief paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel As B. Carey, paymaster; Major Frank Bridgeman, paymaster.

First District—Reconstruction.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Stanton, paymaster.

First District—Reconstruction.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Stanton, paymaster, and Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., paymaster, and Major William P. Gould, paymaster; Saac S. Stewart, paymaster, and Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., paymaster, and Major William P. Gould, paymaster.

Until H can be otherwise arranged, the posts in the Department of Dacotah hereofore paid under direction of General Alvord, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte, will continue to be paid under his supervision, subject in this matter to orders of the Commander of Dacotah. For this purpose the three junior paymaster assigned to Dacotah will report for duty to General Alvord, Chief Paymaster of the Dapartment of Checotah hereofore paid under direction of General Alvord, Chief Paymaster of the Dapartment of the Platte, will continue to be paid under his supervision by the depot officer at New Orleans shall be extended over all paymaster.

Depot and division chiefs shall exercise a general

on the Pacific as shall best subserve the public interest.

This is to be done by the division chief, under orders of the military commander of the division. Officers so transferred to other departments should be the juniors of the department chiefs designated in this order.

As soon as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Johnson, now in the Department of the Columbia, shall be relieved by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Gibson, Chief Paymaster of that department, he will repair to his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, and on his arrival report to the Paymaster General for other assignment.

Officers here in assigned to other divisions, departments or districts than those in which they are now serving, and all not on duty who are embraced in the foregoing assignments, will proceed without delay to report in person to their proper military commanders for duty.

By command of General SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Twenty-first regiment United States infantry passed through Crestime, Ohio, yesterday morning, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, en route for California overland.

EARLY WHEAT.—We saw yesterday a head of green wheat, some three inches iong, grown by Mr. T. J. Riley, of Taylor county. It is known as the "Rainea" variety, and Mr. Riley has about an accord it in full head. No sign of injury by the late frosts was visible on it.—Columbia rigal, Enguirer, April v.